

Series I
Correspondence,
1932-1973

Box 8, Folder 10

January 2, 1953 -
December 28, 1953

0239



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

2 January 1953

Dear Commodore:

As you no doubt know, there was a rider on the 1953 Appropriation Bill known as the Davis Amendment. In effect, that amendment limits the number of officers in each pay grade who may be paid active duty pay after 30 March 1953. As a result, the Navy must return to inactive duty prior to 1 April 1953 several retired flag officers now on active duty.

I regret to inform you that you will be among those so affected. In order that you may have timely notice for your personal plans, I am providing this information well in advance. Orders relieving you of active duty effective prior to 30 March 1953 will be issued in the near future.

Please feel free to write me for any further details or matters concerning your desires in the premises.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Commodore Richard W. Bates, USN (Ret)
U. S. Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

0240

REAR ADMIRAL PAULUS P. POWELL
U. S. NAVY. (RETIRED)

Appeal Printing Company
130 Cedar Street, N.Y.

February 12, 1953.

Dear Rafe,

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. I think that you have a very unenviable task.

When I was last in Brazil I was invited to give a series of talks before the Brazilian Naval War College on the subject of the Battle of Leyte. I declined to do so because I did not have complete information, and I did not wish to be quoted.

No one can get Admiral Halsey to admit it, but I am quite sure that Bryan, who edited Admiral Bill's book, wrote in some of the controversial statements without the Admiral's complete understanding that it was being done. Now it is more difficult to portray a clear picture of exactly what relations existed between Admiral Bill and Tom Kinkaid.

Furthermore no one should ever lose sight of the fact that Admiral Halsey was in NEW JERSEY and had to get all his information as to damage inflicted by air attacks on the enemy from Pete Mitscher. Pete was the real assessor, but few people with whom I have discussed the battle have ever given much weight to this point. I think that it is very important, and I would like to know just what Pete told Admiral Bill. Also don't forget the performance of Mick Carney at this critical time.

I think that it is a matter of concern to us all to know what went on during the planning stage. Back in Pearl during July and August I was often with Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Halsey and there was always uppermost in their minds the idea of a naval victory which would accomplish the complete destruction of the Japanese Fleet. Although Task Force 34 was not formed until October 24th. it was not a new idea in Admiral Halsey's mind. God knows it was his intention to sink them all if he could.

0241

REAR ADMIRAL PAULUS P. POWELL
U. S. NAVY. (RETIRED)

It is my belief that Kinkaid did not have exactly the same concept as Halsey and Nimitz and I am sure that MacArthur did not. Neither of them had been parties to the many discussions that went on at Pearl. I am sure that you will agree that an officer's performance depends very greatly on his understanding of what he is trying to accomplish.

As part evidence of my role in this operation I enclose a carbon copy of a Citation which I received after the battle.

Please let me know when you are next coming to town. I would like to plan to get together with you. For instance, I would like to tell you about a conversation I had with Admiral Shimada when we had him in jail in Yokohama. I told him that we were very concerned about our transports at the time of the Leyte landing, and knowing that they had at least 30 good submarines, we expected important losses. His excuse was that after the death of Yamamoto the Army got control of almost everything and submarines were used principally for intelligence purposes. There was much else beside.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,



0242

THIRD AMPHIBIOUS FORCE
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
Flagship of the Commander

In the name of the President of the United States, the
Commander THIRD Amphibious Force, United States Pacific Fleet,
takes pleasure in presenting the LEGION OF MERIT to

COMMODORE PAULUS PRINCE POWELL,
UNITED STATES NAVY

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as Chief of Staff for the Commander THIRD Amphibious Force from 27 November 1943 until 30 September 1944. Commodore POWELL ably assisted the Force Commander in the latter phases of operations against the enemy on BOUGAINVILLE Island by coordinating reinforcement supply shipping echelons in support of our forces. He supervised the preparation of detailed and comprehensive plans for the amphibious operations against GREEN and EMIRAU Islands. He coordinated the initial plans for the assault upon islands of the PALAU Group and YAP Island. During the absence of the Force Commander at the PALAU attack he prepared the final plans for the attack upon YAP, later adapted, when that attack was cancelled, to the assault upon LEYTE Island. He applied keen intelligence and resourceful initiative to the complexities of these operations, and thereby contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of the missions assigned. His professional skill, keen foresight, and untiring devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

T. S. WILKINSON,
Vice Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Temporary Citation

0243



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

Pers-C-ams
4 Nov 1953

Commodore R. W. Bates, USN (Ret.)
Naval War College
Newport, R. I.

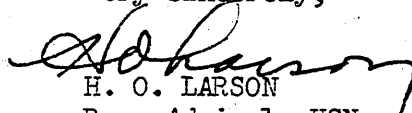
Dear Commodore:

I was very happy to receive your letter of October 29th and assure you that your visit was a pleasant interruption of my duties on the selection board.

The Assistant Chief for Personnel Control, Admiral Daniels, has just assured me that there is nothing in the wind regarding your prospective release from active duty. As far as he can tell at the moment, and unless very definite action limiting the number of flag officers on active duty is taken in the next session of Congress, you will be retained on active duty until your job is completed.

We all feel that the Navy would be on much more solid ground if this arrangement could be continued. However, we are prepared to enter into a contract with you to complete your studies if and when the Congress forces action to reduce the number of flag officers on active duty. We here in the Bureau of Naval Personnel consider that such a contract, if necessary, should be made directly with you rather than through an intervening agent. We feel that this direct action is the only one which will stand the scrutiny of the comptroller in this austere period. Rest assured that you have my very best regards and my strong support. We will do everything possible to expedite the completion of the project.

Very sincerely,


H. O. LARSON
Rear Admiral, USN

0244

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND
MEDICAL CENTER
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 17, 1953

Dear Dick:

First, thanks very much for your note of December 5, which I appreciated a lot.

I spent a couple of weeks in the Hosotal, and although I have gotten over the virus problem to a certain extent, I very definitely feel like the devil most of the time. The doctors, of course, tell you that this will hang on for some weeks, and further that at the age of 66 plus, you don't snap out of things as easily as you did a few years back.

I certainly was sorry to miss seeing you at the game and having you at the house later, as I always look forward to discussing the affairs of nations and other problems with you. It always bucks me up to see and talk with you.

Unfortunately Elsa got this virus from me, but also fortunately she has stayed at home and is pulling out of it much faster than I.

We are planning to spend Christmas with Betty Lou in Greenwich, and also hope to see Draper on his way

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THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND
MEDICAL CENTER
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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down to Washington, where he is taking his family to spend the winter and spring with the Tuckermans.

I trust that all goes well with you in Newport. I do not know whether the Acting Head of the War College will continue as such, although it would not surprise me if he would keep on until Lynde McCormick is ready to take over the job, as I know both Lillian and Lynde are very keen to wind up their Naval Career at the War College. Incidentally I think Dick Conolly took unto himself a very difficult assignment, as it takes money to run any institution, and the student body at his place cannot be expected to aid materially in the support of it. However I have great confidence in Dick's ability and feel certain he will make a success of it.

As you may know, I recommended him as President of Bucknell, which is still open. I think he would have stood a very good chance of getting it. Bucknell, although small, is a very high-class university of its type, and although the salary may not have been as high as Dick's, with a house and all the trimmings, it would have had certain advantages.

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THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND
MEDICAL CENTER
PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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Here at Jefferson we are carrying on, and by July we should finish our new Annex, which will give us about 1400 beds, and the very latest equipment in so far as X-Ray, laboratories, and modern operating suites go. We are also boosting the College up to about 680 students, which will make us either #2 or #3 among the medical colleges of the United States. All this keeps me from being bored, and as a matter of fact I rather thrive on it.

I trust that you are keeping your health and that I will have the opportunity of seeing you in the not too distant future.

With my very best personal regards, in which I know Elsa joins me, I am

Very sincerely,

Reg
J. L. Kauffman

Rear Admiral Richard W. Bates, USN
United States Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

0247

HOWARD B. SPRAGUE. M. D.
1180 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE 46, MASSACHUSETTS

April 10, 1956

Dear Admiral Bates:

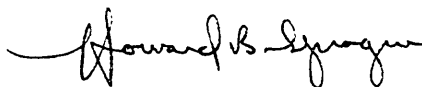
Thank you very much for your letter of April 6 with the enclosed check. I shall now be able to pay the rent.

I am overjoyed to learn that you are going along in your customary state of good health.

I know Dr. Driskell, and maybe we can arrange a meeting at the hospital in Newport. I have agreed to go to Portsmouth, New Hampshire to address the medical personnel at the Naval Hospital.

I am glad to see that I have such a good press agent in you. Please give my affectionate regards to Mike Sullivan.

Cordially yours,



HBS:GB

0248



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

6 September 1956

IN REPLY REFER TO

JPB:kb

Rear Admiral R. W. Bates, USN (Ret)
Naval War College
Newport, R. I.

Dear Admiral:

I believe the enclosures will be self-explanatory. I suppose Capolino sent along all these pictures so you could see his work and decide whether or not you wanted to give him the commission.

I recall the fact that the War College arranged with Capolino for the portrait of Admiral Beery. In fact, I believe that I was the one that suggested Capolino at that time, and I know that the War College paid him directly.

I am sorry that there is no way to arrange to have the portrait of Admiral McCormick done gratis. Capolino does all of his portrait work on his own time.

It will be appreciated if you could arrange to have all the enclosures returned to: Brig. General H. D. Hansen, Marine Corps Clothing Depot, 1100 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., after they have served the purpose.

I had hoped to get up to Newport in October to enjoy some of your nice fall weather. However, the Commandant is sending me to the Far East on an inspection trip for almost the entire month of October.

Marge joins me in best regards.

Sincerely,

J. P. BERKELEY
BrigGen, USMC

0249



COMMANDING GENERAL
MARINE CORPS CLOTHING DEPOT
1100 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 46, PA.

4 September 1956

Dear Andy:

Included is the information requested
of Joe Capolino. Would you kindly ask the
Board to return the pictures after they have
made their decision.

Snowy

0250



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS CLOTHING DEPOT
1100 SOUTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA 46, PENNSYLVANIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JJC:bk
4 Sep 1956

MEMORANDUM

From: LtCol J. J. CAPOLINO, USMC
To: BrigGen H. D. HANSEN, USMC

Subj: Portrait of the late Admiral Lynde Duprey McCORMICK, USN; information concerning

1. In reference to the proposed official portrait of the late Admiral Lynde Duprey McCORMICK to be painted for the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, the portrait would be painted life size on 30" x 36" canvas with approximately a five inch frame - (the same size as the portrait, I did, of Admiral BEERY, past president of the Naval War College now hanging in the college).
2. In order to do this portrait I will need as many photographs as are available of Admiral McCORMICK, with some showing the hands. The preferred photograph to be used should be indicated. (The photographs will be returned on completion). I must also know the approximate color of skin, the color of eyes, hair, and ring, and his age. If possible, I would like to know something of his general disposition and temperament.
3. The portrait will be completed within one month of the time I receive the photographs and commission. When the portrait is completed, a photograph will be taken and sent to the committee at Newport together with the photograph from which the painting is taken for criticism and any suggestions the committee may have for changes before the portrait is shipped.
4. The cost, including the best available materials and appropriate frame, will be five hundred dollars.

J. J. CAPOLINO

0251



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

13 January 1953

President, U.S. Naval War College
Attn: World War II Battle Evaluation Group
U.S. Naval Station
Newport, Rhode Island
(Captain J.J. Rochefort, U.S. Navy (Ret))

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your letter and the information you sent me about our bombardment at Wewak. Whether or not we did anything to further the Allied cause on that occasion we had a lot of fun.

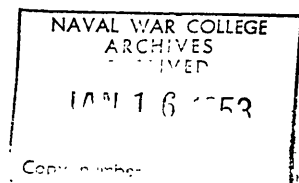
I am enclosing some papers that I have collected with regard to the action in Surigao Straits, 24-25 October 1944. Commodore Bates was in my office a few minutes ago and looked over these papers. I don't think he was too impressed, but nevertheless there may be something that you can use therein. I should like very much to have this file of material returned to me when you have finished your examination of it.

I am quite distressed about Ham Wright's condition, and I hope he will take good care of himself.

Best regards and all good wishes.

Very sincerely,

K. M. McMANES
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.



0252



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

11 MAY 1953

Dear Commodore:

On 2 January 1953, Vice Admiral DuBose wrote to advise you of the Navy Department's inability to retain several retired flag officers on active duty beyond 30 March 1953 in view of limitations imposed by the Davis Amendment to the 1953 Appropriation Bill. In March, upon the repeal of this Amendment and the substitution therefor of Public Law 7 - 83rd Congress, Rear Admiral Smoot informed you by telephone of our intention to retain you on active duty beyond 30 March 1953, and that you would be further notified of our plans for Fiscal 1954 as soon as they were known.

I am very pleased to be able to advise you that our plans now include your retention on active duty beyond 30 June 1953. It is hoped this notice is in sufficient time to preclude any inconvenience in the making of your personal plans.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Commodore Richard W. Bates, USN (Retired)
U. S. Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

0253

21 April 1953

Subject: History of United States Naval Operations in World War II

1. New Guinea and the Marianas, 1944, Volume VIII in Samuel Eliot Morison's History of United States Naval Operations in World War II, will be published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston in June 1953. Volumes I through VII are now on sale at \$6.00 per volume, which will be the price of Volume VIII.
2. In a foreword to the series, the Secretary of the Navy endorsed Morison's History of United States Naval Operations, but made it clear that the author, not the Navy, is responsible for the work, and that it is not to be regarded as an official history.
3. Samuel Eliot Morison, the author of this history, is the Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History in Harvard University, and a Rear Admiral on the Honorary Retired List of the U. S. Naval Reserve. After more than four years of active duty, during which he visited all theatres of the naval war and personally participated in many operations, he went on inactive duty in September, 1946, in order to resume teaching. With leave from Harvard, and on active duty again temporarily, Admiral Morison visited Japan in April 1950, in order to consult Japanese authorities and examine Japanese records. He has an office in the Navy Department, in the Division of Naval History (Op-29). His present assistants are: Rear Admiral Bern Anderson, USN (Ret.), who served on the staff of Rear Admiral Barbey, Commander VII Amphibious Force, during the Southwest Pacific campaigns; Mr. Roger Pineau (Lieut., USNR), who was in Naval communications, and later in the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey in Japan, as a Japanese language officer and investigator; Mr. Donald R. Martin, formerly Chief Yeoman with Admiral Morison; and now a research assistant; and Miss Antha E. Card, who is his personal secretary. In addition to these assistants, Admiral Morison's staff has in the past included: Commander James C. Shaw, USN, Commander George M. Elsey, USNR, Commander Alexander C. Brown, USNR, Lt. Comdr. Henry Salomon, Jr., USNR, Lt. Comdr. Henry D. Reck, USNR, Lieut. Philip K. Lundeborg, USNR, Lieut. Albert Harkness, Jr., USNR, and Lieut. (JG) Richard Pattee, USNR.
4. Rear Admiral Morison is a blue-water seaman. He has sailed in small boats all his life. In 1939, he was Commodore of the Harvard Columbus Expedition, which retraced, in the barkentine Capitana and the ketch Mary Otis, the voyages of Columbus. After crossing the Atlantic under sail and examining all the shores and waters visited by Columbus in the Caribbean, he wrote two outstanding volumes entitled Admiral of the Ocean Sea, for which he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for biography in 1943. He is the author of a number of other works including The Maritime History of Massachusetts, Portuguese Voyages to America, Three Centuries of Harvard, Builders of the Bay Colony, and The Growth of the American Republic, (with H.S. Commager).
5. The seven volumes already published have received very favorable book reviews in this country and abroad. For example, Dr. Cyril Falls, Professor of the History of War at Oxford University, writing in the Illustrated London News, 30 August 1952, emphasized "the magnitude of the task which Professor Morison has undertaken and the remarkable progress he has made with it. The seventh volume takes him halfway. Seven more volumes are to come. . . . The first volume. . . . appeared in 1947. The pace of the production has thus been astonishing, particularly in view of the quality of the work. . . the achievement is a great one."

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All the volumes bear the imprint of his personality, as raw and vigorous as his style. He is not afraid of technicalities, yet he contrives to keep the narrative extremely readable throughout." Volume III, The Rising Sun in the Pacific, was ranked as the best volume of American history published in the year 1948, and awarded the Bancroft Prize, in an announcement made by Columbia University on 28 July 1949.

6. In all, fourteen volumes are planned:

- I The Battle of the Atlantic, Sept. 1939-May 1943.....Published Nov. 1947
(Reprinted Dec. '48; Jan., June '50; May '51; Aug. '52)

With an Introduction by Commodore Dudley W. Knox, USN (Ret.) on the United States Navy between World Wars I and II.
- II Operations in North African Waters, Oct. 1942-June 1943.....
(Revised Edition, Feb. '50; reprinted June '50; Oct '51).....
Published Feb. 1947
- III The Rising Sun in the Pacific, 1931-Apr. 1942.....Published Sept. 1948
(Reprinted Oct. '48; Feb., May '50; June '51)
- IV Coral Sea, Midway and Submarine Actions, May-Aug. 1942.....
(Reprinted Dec. '49; May '50; May '51) Published Sept. 1949
- V The Struggle for Guadalcanal, Aug. 1942-Feb. 1943....Published Nov. 1949
(Reprinted Jan., March, May '50; May '51)
- VI Breaking the Bismarcks Barrier, 22 July 1943-1 May 1944.....
(Reprinted Jan. '51) Published Nov. 1950
- VII Aleutians, Gilberts and Marshalls, June 1942-Apr. 1944.....
(Reprinted Jan. '52) Published Oct. 1951
- VIII New Guinea and the Marianas, Mar.-Aug. 1944.....
Scheduled for publication 25 June 1953
- IX Sicily, Salerno, Anzio, June 1943-June 1944.....1954
- X The Atlantic Battle Won, May 1943-May 1945.....1955
- XI The Invasion of France, 1944.....1956
- XII Leyte, 1944.....1957
- XIII The Liberation of the Philippines, 1945.....1958
- XIV The Liquidation of the Japanese Empire, 1945.....1959

7. The Kaizo-sha Publishing Company in Tokyo has published Japanese editions of Volumes III and IV, translated by Mr. Goro Nakano. --- French editions are being published by Payot in Paris. The translator, Captain René Jouin of the French Navy, is using selected portions of the series. The first French volume, published in April 1951, covers the Pearl Harbor Attack and the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway; the second, in 1952, "Les batailles autour de Guadalcanal".

8. The Director of Naval Records and History does not have, and will not have, any copies for distribution. They may be purchased through any bookstore.

John B. Heffernan, Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.), Director of Naval History (Op-29)
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.



THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

13 May 1953

Dear Rafe:

With reference to your letter of 29 April, I must confess that neither of the descriptions which you enclosed therewith concerning the U.S. wartime practice of command is, strictly speaking, correct as I interpret it. In the first place I believe that there should be no implication or the possibility of drawing the inference that the Joint Chiefs of Staff exercised direct operational control. They did not issue orders "making a plan effective". They did issue the broad initial directive to the commander in the field of unified forces, in other words, in so far as the Pacific is concerned, CINCPAC or CINCSWPA. This initial directive was, in fact, an order to plan for and seize a particular objective with an approximate target date. The initial directive also included a listing of the forces which would be made available to the particular commander for the particular operation and in those cases where the forces were not already under the operational control of the commander in question the date upon which the forces would be allocated to him was also included. The procedure then was for the theater commander to draw up his plan which would of course include the D-day and send it to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for their approval. Upon approval of the plan by the JCS the theater commander and other interested commanders were informed and the rest was up to the commander in the field, that is, CINCPAC or CINCSWPA. In so far as the executive agent was concerned (and this holds true also at the present time), his function was to take care of the requirements of the theater commander and to answer questions by him within the terms of the broad directive which had been issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In other words, the executive agent was and is a filter which in most cases stops the sediment before it gets to the JCS level. Please note that JAAF 30225 has this to say about an executive agent:

"In designating an Executive Agent, the Joint Chiefs of Staff reserve to themselves all decisions pertaining to the following:

"a. Establishment of basic policies within the purview of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

0256

- "b. Assignment of missions.
- "c. Issue of basic directives.
- "d. Allocation of major forces and military means."

In connection with the above and in so far as the present practice is concerned, your attention is respectfully invited to the fact that Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1953 may well and probably will knock the whole thing into a top hat. Your guess is as good as mine and probably much better as to what the practice will be subsequent to the adoption of this plan. It would appear, however, that one thing is almost certain - that it has been decided that whatever was done before is no good and irrespective of the measures which were successful in fighting World War II the lessons of history are about to be discarded. In connection with the foregoing I trust to your good judgment to not quote me on that.

The old days on Admiral Woodward's staff were some of the high points in so far as I am concerned. One thing that kept us going was our sense of humor which, fortunately, I don't think we ever lost. By the way, I see Admiral Woodward once in a while around Washington and although he seems to be getting shorter he has just about as much pep as he had back in the early 30s.

In so far as "riding high as Secretary of the Joint Chiefs of Staff" is concerned you may be interested to learn that I am going back on the retired list on the 29th of next month and voluntarily I will have you know. Seven years in one place listening to the same music with very few changes in the words is just a little bit more than I get paid for. Perhaps in my travels my wife and I will touch Newport. In case we do I hope that you will be on the other end of the telephone when I give you a ring.

Sincerely,

Paul H. Bates

Commodore Richard W. Bates, U.S. Navy,
Naval War College,
Newport, R. I.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Pers-Cl12-jw
3 July 1953

Commodore R. W. Bates (Ret.)
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Commodore Bates:

This is a follow-up on your telephone conversation with Captain Larson this morning.

The procedure for preparing two-color charts for reproduction is relatively simple. On the same kind of paper or board that you used for the charts in your earlier books is drawn all the information that is to appear in final form in black. Then an overlay of standard layout paper is placed over this first drawing, care being taken that the overlay be in perfect register. Now, all the information that is to be in red will be drawn on the overlay; the overlay is usually drawn in black ink also, with a notation to the printer as to the final color desired in the publication.

I feel sure your artists know this procedure, but I have tried to spell it out in detail. However, if additional instructions are needed, please call on me.

By direction of the Chief of Naval Personnel

Sincerely yours,

H. A. CASSIDY, Jr.
Assistant Head, Standards & Curriculum
Branch
Training Division

Encl:

(1) One sheet of layout paper

0258

U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND



13 July 1953

MEMORANDUM

From: Medical Officer
To: Admiral R. W. Bates, USN
Naval War College

Subj: Mosquitoes; control of

Ref: (a) SecNav Instruction 6250.1
(b) Navy Dept. Bulletin - Cum. Edit. 1948 - 46-2182
Justification for large-scale dispersal of insecticides

1. Representatives of the various federal, state, and local organizations mentioned in paragraph 3(j) of reference (b) have been consulted as to the advisability of airplane spraying for mosquito control in the vicinity of the Naval Base activities. They are all in agreement that such spraying is not advisable for the following reasons:

- (a) Surveys made by qualified entomologists of the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation have demonstrated the absence of anopheles mosquitoes in this area.
- (b) There is no evidence of disease transmission by mosquitoes in this area.
- (c) There is considerable objection to the indirect damages to plants, animals, shellfish, birds, etc., and to claims for alleged damages which might follow DDT area spraying as explained in paragraph 3 of Enclosure (A) of reference (b).
- (d) The expense of such spraying is a further reason for not recommending it since there is no medical purpose accomplished.


R. E. BAKER

0259

COPY

26 August 1953

Dear Admiral,

Your gift to the Naval War College of the two volumes of "Leadership" compiled by William Russell White has just come to my attention.

On behalf of the Naval War College I want to sincerely thank you for this fine addition to our library. I am sure these two volumes will see much use.

With my warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/CONOLLY

R.L. CONOLLY

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U.S.N.
728 Santa Barbara Road
Berkeley 7, California

0260

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON

29 August 1953

Dear Rafe,

I am sorry to have taken so long to answer your letter of 17 August but I just returned last week from a month's visit to our attache posts in Europe so am just now catching up with my correspondence.

I had a very interesting and, I think, profitable tour. I visited our attaches and intelligence activities in England, Germany, Italy, Malta, Greece, Turkey, and France. You can see that I practically covered the waterfront. I flew over the island of Cephalonia the day before the earthquake and landed in Paris in the midst of the strike.

I have checked with the authorities regarding the use of the "special" information in your studies and have been told that it is still tightly held--in fact, I received a "No", in capital letters; as the officer you spoke to in Washington said, this material is considered more secret than ever. I must admit that I concur in these views as it is not in the national interest to release to the public our past successes in this field for many reasons.

I hope the weather is being kinder to you in Newport than it is to us here in Washington. We have been sweltering for the past week and the prognostication for today is for a temperature of 98°.

Please give my best to the Whitehouses and others of my old friends in Newport.

Cordially,

Carl

Carl F. Espe

Commodore R. W. Bates, U.S.N.
Naval War College
Newport, R. I.

0261



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-29/njl

27 August 1953

Rear Admiral R. W. Bates, USN
Naval War College
Newport
Rhode Island

Dear Rafe:

I have discussed your question of IJN and ex-IJN suffixes for the names of Japanese Naval officers with Roger Pineau. We share the opinion that, since in truth and in fact, the Imperial Navy ceased to exist upon the signing of the surrender, 2 September 1945, it is logically proper to refer to former Japanese Naval officers as "ex-IJN".

This is the procedure we have followed and ex-IJN friends and correspondents of Roger Pineau do the same.

I know of no ukase by MacArthur dealing with this subject.

As always,

JOHN B. HEFFERNAN

0262

NAVY DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF SHIPS
WASHINGTON

11 September 1953

Rear Admiral R. V. Bates, USN, Ret.
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

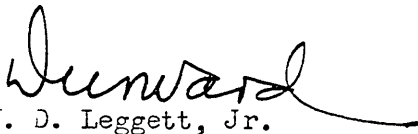
Dear Rafe:

I thoroughly enjoyed seeing you on our recent trip. Delighted to have had a chance to visit with you as much as we did and appreciate your subsequent congratulations on my appointment as Chief of the Bureau of Ships.

I seem to have collected quite a treatise on Japanese submarine radar installations. I hope that this will be of some assistance to you.

Also, we have had the catalog of fittings. They are aircraft fittings and we frequently use them for certain special applications. For cost and other reasons we have not found it practicable to accept them for store stock and this type of material is GSSO procured and purchased.

Sincerely,


W. D. Leggett, Jr.
Rear Admiral, USN.

Encl.

0263

THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

2 October 1953

My dear Rafe,

Inasmuch as my Commandant wants a portrait of Admiral Mahan to hang in his office, and inasmuch as you apparently have the only portrait in existence, we are compelled to get one painted.

As one of the first steps Tommie Robbins was good enough to send me a reproduction of your portrait. It with some other photographs we got hold of will be of great help.

However, we are short on definite dope as to certain colors -- specifically, ~~fresh~~ flesh tones and the two decorations which he wears.

Because of your possible access to other material on the subject I am asking you for help.

Enclosed are two pieces of paper on which brief color notes might be made. With regard to the face: Does it show a ruddy complexion or a more sallow one; was he a blonde or a brunette; what color are the eyes in the portrait?

With regard to the decorations: What decoration are they? Of what colors are the ribbons; what is the general design of the medal?

Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated. And I promise you that our portrait will in no sense rival yours in any way, shape or manner. In fact, any likenesses between the two will be purely coincidental, except as regards the uniform.

Delight and I would love to see you if you ever wander this way. Do let us know if you do.

0264

THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

With very best regards, and many thanks in advance,
I am

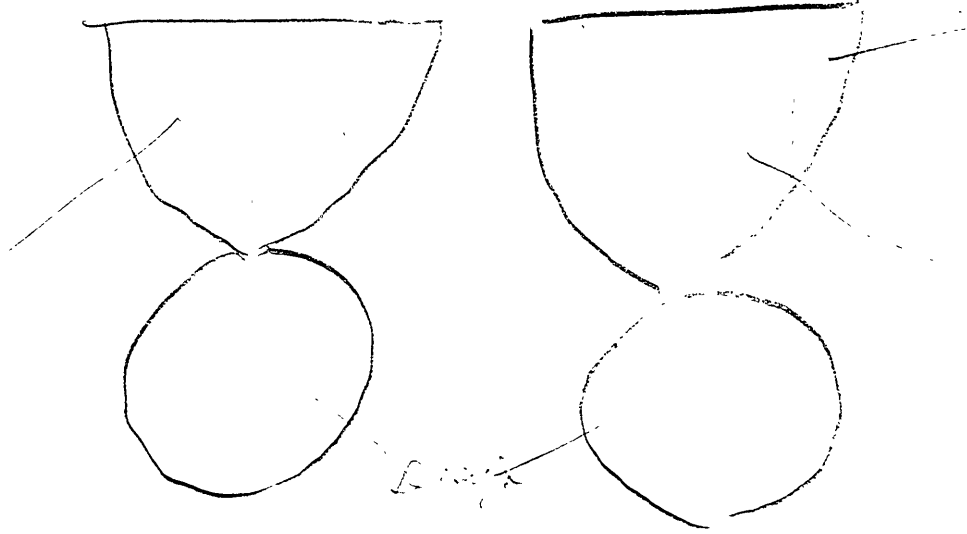
Most sincerely yours,

Chet
RADM WOOD HSE

Commodore Richard W. Bates, U.S. Navy (Ret.)
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

0265

THE NATIONAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMANDANT
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



0266

THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMANDANT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



0267



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

Op-050/clh

14 Oct 1953

Dear Rafe,

Your very nice letter, commenting on my orders to the MIDWAY, is very much appreciated. This note of appreciation is somewhat overdue, I will admit, but I have just returned from a month at sea with Operation MARINER. It was a most interesting experience which I feel will stand me in good stead when I have command of my ship.

ADM Combs, Commander, Striking Fleet, brought me over to the IOWA to brief the correspondents who were covering the Exercise. This, also, was a novel experience for me.

Before leaving on this Operation, I had instructed my henchmen to get some data on existing Historical Programs in order to make a determination of whether or not to push for a history of the Korean War. I now understand they have requested a lot of information from you. Inasmuch as the problem is not involved with your Study Group, I am sorry you have been bothered about this matter. Naturally, I am well informed about the work which you are doing.

As you probably know, Walter Karig has left the Service and there is a question whether or not to continue on with the Battle Report series, or whether to undertake some other project. I would appreciate any ideas which you might have on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

W. H. ASHFORD, Jr.

RADM R. W. Bates
Naval War College
Newport, R. I.

0268

October 14, 1953

Rear Admiral Samuel E. Morison
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Admiral Morison:

Last summer, I had the opportunity of discussing some matters connected with your account of the battle of Savo Island in "The Struggle for Guadalcanal" with former Secretary of the Navy, John Sullivan. He has, along with myself, a very high regard for the accuracy of your work and suggested that I write you about one of the matters we discussed.

You report on page 34 of the failure of the signal of the destroyer, "Ralph Talbert" to reach Admiral Turner's flagship some 20 miles distant with the explanation that the distance was too great for TBS voice radio under the existing atmospheric conditions. I can well imagine from the description of the weather conditions what the tropical static was like on that fateful night; however, there was no need for a failure of communication over such a short distance had proper equipment been installed.

It is my understanding that the TBS voice radio was an amplitude modulated signal and as such, was substantially more affected by static than a frequency modulated system would have been under similar conditions. I am wondering whether the investigation looked into, or made any comment on that aspect of the matter, as at the time the action was fought, the much greater immunity of the F.M. signals from atmospheric disturbances had been well-established in practical service in numerous commercial operations.

The distances involved in the actions were so short that any of the numerous FM police sets in operation in the United States

0269

Rear Admiral Morison

-2-

October 14, 1953

at the time could have spanned them with ease. One of them mounted on either of the cruisers engaged in the first action to the south of Savo Island could easily have alerted the second group.

Anything you can tell me about this will be much appreciated.

Most sincerely yours,

EHA:ecv

Edwin H. Armstrong

0270

COMMANDER FLEET LOGISTIC AIR WING
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

16 October 1953

Pear Admiral R. W. Bates
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Admiral Bates,

Captain L. E. French has asked me to reply to your letter of 9 October 1953, relative to the missing books donated by Fleet Admiral Nimitz. I am the Chief Staff Officer to Commander Fleet Logistic Air Wing, Pacific with headquarters at the Naval Air Station, Alameda, California.

Captain Major, who was then Commander Fleet Logistic Air Wing, Pacific received the books from an unknown source: Upon his departure for Saufley Field, Florida, he handed the books to me with the request that they be mailed to the Naval War College. The books were packed in a cardboard carton box and mailed on 14 August, 1953. They were addressed as follows: "President

U. S. Naval War College
Newport, R. I."

They were mailed as official mail. The postage was 27 cents at the book rate, fourth class. The return address was this office, i.e., "ComFlogWingPac, NAS, Alameda, Calif." The address was on each side of the box. Considerable tape was used. They were packed well. I have filed a tracer through the NAS Alameda post office, however, this tracer will not be near as effective as if the package had been registered or insured. I regret that they were not registered or insured.

In view of the fact that there was no covering serialized letter accompanying the books, the possibility comes to mind that the Naval War College office might not have logged the receipt of the books and that they were stored without record. There were two volumes. Each were about three inches thick. I believe the book covers were light gray or very light tan in color. As well as I remember, the author's last name was "WHITE". The title of the

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COMMANDER FLEET LOGISTIC AIR WING
UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

book of two volumes was "Leadership". The book was of an encyclopedic type arrangement, rather than that of a text book or a treatise. Fleet Admiral Nimitz had written a note of presentation to the Naval War College and signed his name just under the cover of each volume.

I sincerely regret that I must offer you such feeble assistance. I am ready to help further if at all possible.

Very Respectfully,

Marshall W White
Marshall W. WHITE

Copy to:
Captain L. E. French

0272



from S. E. MORISON
REAR ADMIRAL USNR (RET.)

*Harvard College Library, 417
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts*

19 October 1953

Dear Professor Armstrong:

I am sorry that I cannot tell you more about the communications failure at the Battle of Savo Island than is contained in my Volume V page 34.

I believe that I heard the story either from Callahan or Walker.

The person who probably can answer your question is Commodore Richard W. Bates at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. He wrote a very careful, play by play analysis of the battle, and has abundant notes on it.

Sincerely yours,

S. E. Morison

Professor Edwin H. Armstrong
Department of Electrical Engineering
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

19 October 1953

My dear Rafe,

I simply cannot thank you enough for your most effective help.

You have not only done "something about it", you have done more than one could possibly have asked for or expected.

The pastel sketch is quite a masterpiece in itself and will be of tremendous help on our job. The decoration situation is sufficiently cleared up for our purposes despite the mystery as to their precise origin.

Mr. Synnott is terribly good. In my humble fashion I can sense his mastery of pastel which is an extremely difficult media, but certainly one of the very most expressive. Please extend to him my heartiest appreciation and congratulations for his part.

With the help which has been so graciously extended to us by your outfit, we will proceed with the project of making an Air Force general like a portrait of a naval Admiral!

We were much interested, needless to say, in the news of Admiral Conolly's forthcoming retirement. Personally, I think that it is a wonderful deal -- both for Long Island University and for the Admiral. I have become thoroughly enamoured with the academic climate! And I trust that you still are.

With my deepest gratitude for your splendid help and my very best regards, I am

As ever,



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THE NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

P.S. Since dictating the above, our researchers have come up with what looks to me like a positive identification of the medals. They are from left to right respectively the Navy and Marine Corps Service Medals for the "Civil War" and the "Spanish Campaign". The colors of the ribbons and the designs on the medals themselves as shown in your pastel (as well as the photograph of your portrait) are definitely the same as those shown on page 27 of "The Insignia and Decorations of the U.S. Armed Forces", revised edition, December 1, 1944, published by the National Geographic Society. So, that appears to be that! Many thanks again.

W

Commodore R. W. Bates, U.S. Navy (Ret.)
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

0275



DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (ADMINISTRATION)
WASHINGTON

3 November 1953

Dear Rafe:

The subject of the Japanese documents now in the custody of the Director of the National Archives has been investigated by Captain Kelley (Op-29B) with astonishing results. He discovered that there are 3450 cubic feet of space occupied by more than 30,000 volumes of the World War II collection of seized Japanese records. About half of these are from the Navy Ministry.

It is true that the State Department controls the disposition of these records and may return them to the Japanese if requested. We of course believe that they should remain in our custody until we have no further use for them.

Captain Kelley is exploring the matter with a view to eventually informing State that the Navy has an interest in these documents which may extend many years in the future.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,



FRANK T. WATKINS

Commodore R. W. Bates, USN
Naval War College
Newport, R. I.

0276

Columbia University
in the City of New York

[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

November 12, 1953

Commodore Richard W. Bates
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

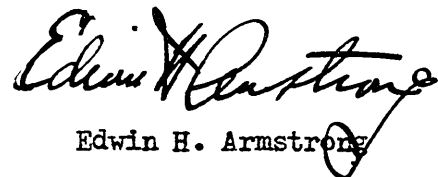
Dear Sir:

I have been referred to you by Admiral Morison, as the one who could probably answer a question on what was the reason for the communications failure at the Battle of Savo Island referred to in the Admiral's account of that action. The enclosed correspondence will explain to you the nature of the question more clearly perhaps than my re-stating it here, so I will let these letters speak for themselves.

Although my work has always been in connection with Army or Air Force communications, I have always had a great interest in accounts of communications in critical Naval actions dating back to Trafalgar. Incidentally, there were some aspects of communications at Jutland which were told to me by an officer in the British Radio Intelligence Service that has never appeared in any account I have seen and which may explain the failure of Jellicoe to have intercepted Scheer off Horn's Reef the morning after the action. If it is of interest, I will be glad to write you further.

Anything you could tell me about the particular question with respect to the Savo Island action will be much appreciated.

Very truly yours,


Edwin H. Armstrong

EHA:ecw
Encls.

0277



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF SHIPS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

21 December 1953

Commodore Richard W. Bates, USN
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Commodore Bates:

I am sorry that my reply to you has been this long forthcoming, but it was necessary to do a little more study than I had originally anticipated.

The use of amplitude modulated voice radio by the Bureau of Ships was the result of a long series of detailed studies, tests, and investigations conducted over a period of time largely by the Naval Research Laboratory. The result of this study led us to the conclusion that there was no advantage in the use of FM; mainly, in that at the extremities of range the signals were equally weak. The known susceptibility to interference of AM was not considered to be of sufficient import to swing the decision in favor of FM. Possibly, the most cogent factor in the choice of AM was the so-called capture effect to which FM is very susceptible, i. e. a strong signal will over-ride and take control preventing a weaker signal from a distance from getting through.

As far as the communication failure, I have no information and have been unable to find any concerning investigation or comment on this matter so I can only surmise from what I know about the use of the TBS voice radio from my own experience and that of others. In the first place, twenty miles is considered well beyond normal reliable range; although, such transmissions are by no means uncommon. In many instances, the governing factor in range is the antenna radiation pattern. Ideally, of course, a completely circular pattern is the goal but in practice such completely circular patterns are rare and difficult to achieve. In many instances, a null (or partial null) reduces the ability to transmit or receive in a given direction and when it occurs that the null on the transmitting and receiving vessels complement each other the range of communication is greatly reduced.

At the time of this action, antenna pattern studies had not been carried on in great detail and the seriousness of non-circular patterns, although recognized as a theoretical problem, did not receive the attention which it well merited. Therefore, I can only prognosticate that the communication failure, assuming that the equipment on both vessels were operating properly, was caused by a combination of distance and

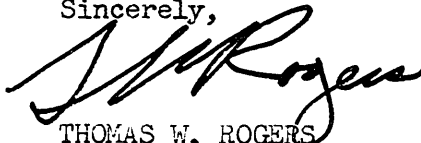
0278

possibly non-circular antenna patterns. I would not like to minimize a possibility of the equipment on one or both vessels not operating in a fully effective manner, since at that time the fleet was still gaining much experience in the proper tuning and adjustment of the TBS equipment, and failures in communication, because of poor receiver or transmitter adjustment, were not uncommon.

I would like to venture a brief thought that Major Armstrong is very well known as an exponent of FM radio. I question his statement that "any of the numerous FM police sets in operation in the United States would have spanned them with ease" is universally true; however I do not take positive issue with the statement. I have had considerable operating experience with police radio and feel that the above quote from his letter represents a fairly broad statement.

Again my apologies for not replying sooner and I hope that this will answer your questions. Please bear in mind that the above is my own personal comments after discussion with many other people and I believe it to be substantially correct although not based upon documented fact.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'T. W. Rogers', written in a cursive style.

THOMAS W. ROGERS
Captain, U. S. Navy

TWR:jml

0279

28 December 1953

Dear Commodore Bates,

Have finally found a reference to what seems to be the Noa Incident you suggested to me. It is in the U.S. Nav. Inst. Proceedings for April 1928, page 273. The article is entitled "Operations of the U.S.N. on the Yangtze River," and covers a number of incidents.

A section begins on page 280 dealing with the Nanking Outrage of 24 March 1927. The gist of it is that Chinese Nationalists troops menaced the American Consulate until semaphore signals to Noa, Preston, and Emerald asking for a barrage. The request was followed immediately by a two-gun salvo from Noa. Preston and Emerald then joined in and placed a curtain of shells with remarkable accuracy to scare off the threatening soldiers around the house.

The article goes on then with the details of escape by the Americans and other foreigners, but gives nothing further on Noa's side of the story. I will now go through what records I can find on this but am not too sanguine about finding a record of the Captain's wonderful remark about a DSC or a court martial.

Thus I will greatly appreciate any suggestions you may be able to give concerning a source for that remark and any other details about the Noa's side of the story. Also I would like to confirm that this is the incident you referred to.

Hope this is not too much of a bother for you. And my very best wishes to you for the New Year.

As always,

Roger

Roger Pineau
CNO, Op-291-0
Navy Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Commodore R. W. Bates USN
Naval War College
Newport, Rhode Island

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